# The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. Friday Evening, November 6, 180[illegible] No. 792

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

## Concert and Ball,

## PETER DECLARY,

### MUSIC MASTER, IN PITTSBURGH.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he will give on Monday the 9th of November next, in the Court-Houſe, a

**Vocal & Inſtrumental Concert,**

in which the Battle of Prague will be performed on the Forte Piano, by one of his Pupils eight years old, and a great variety of the last publiſhed favourite Songs, and other Muſic Pieces—The Concert will be concluded with the new Preſident's march.——After the Concert,

## A BALL.

☞ Tickets, at 75 Cents each, to be at P. Declary's houſe, and at the place of performauce.

The Concert will begin preciſely at half past six o'clock.

N. B. The dancing room, though not quite finiſhed, will be provided with two good fires, and is very large.

Pittſburgh, October 28, 1801.

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## FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, moſt part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm houſe, &c. about 20 acres of the beſt timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill ſeat on the tract, and it is one of the beſt ſtock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be eaſily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fiſh, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittſburgh. October 26, 1801.

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## Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

## Combed Hogs Briſtles,

by the ſubſcriber, They will anſwer as well after the Hogs are ſcalded, as before, and thoſe of a Hog of a year old, will anſwer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be ſaved, as their is ſo little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Bruſh maker.

Pittſburgh, October 26, 1801.

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THE following GOODS, ſuppoſed to be Stolen, was taken from a Mulatto man, who calls himſelf JOHNSTON, and who was apprehended for Horſe Stealing, but who made his eſcape from the constable on his way taking him to gaol. The owner or owners of ſaid Goods are hereby required to come forward and make proof thereof, and receive them from the ſubſcriber.

JONATHAN COULTER.

Beaver Town, October 27, 1801.

Inventory of the Goods.

2 pair caſſimer ſmall cloaths; 2 pair pantaloons; 3 fine waistcoats; 3 fine ſhirts; 4 fine handkerchiefs; 1 fine hat; 5 pair cotton and worſted stockings; 3 pair ſilk stockings; 1 pair coarſe stockings; 1 pair bootees; 1 pair buckſkin breeches; 3 bruſhes; 1 bundle papers; 1 ſpelling book; 1 pistol; 1 pair ſpurs; 1 paper knee-buckles; 1 paper rings and thimbles; 6 cards buttons; 1 pair buckles; 3 razors and two boxes; 1 bunch thread and tape; 1 horſe and an old ſaddle; 1 pair old ſaddle bags; 1 bottle; 13 3 4 yards coarſe linnen in 3 pieces; 15 1 4 yards coarſe linnen in 2 pieces; 1 bag; 1 hone; 1 bridle at Johnston's, and ſaddle at Cunningham's.

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## TO BE LET,

For one or more Years.

A FARM, that borders on the Monongahela river, about 11 miles from Pittſburgh, with it, or ſeparately, will be Let, a Still Houſe, ſituate at a good ſpring on the ſame place, with two Stills, and all the diſtillery veſſels. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the land, or to JAMES WILLS, in Pittſburgh.

ANDREW THOMPSON.

October 21, 1801.

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## REVIEW,

*Extracted from the British Critic, for June, 1801.*

*Histoire generale et impartiale des erreurs des fauts, et des crimes, commis pendant la Revolution Francois. Par Prudhomme:* or, a general and impartial Hiſtory of the errors, the faults, and the crimes committed during the French Revolution. By Prudhomme. Six volumes 8vo. Paris 1797.

*(Concluded from our last.)*

THE fourth volume contains the crimes of the second or Legislative Assembly. It is not very necessary to enlarge on this part of the subject, as there are not many Englishmen, at least among those who can read, who carry their infatuation or effrontery so far, as to profess any reverence for that banditti who disgraced the name of a Legislative Assembly. As there are still, however' a few who admire the *Brissotins,* and who reverence the memory of the virtuous Roland and his immaculate wife, it may be fit to apprize them of the true character of the objects of their worship. During the eleven months' reign of the Brissotin faction, who prevailed in the Assembly, called Legislative, 8,000 persons were assassinated or massacred,* exclusive of those who fell in war, or those who were put to death under judicial forms by pretended tribunals. Far from punishing any one of these EIGHT THOUSAND MURDERS perpetrated within eleven months, the philanthropic faction of the *Brissotins,* after long investigation, and with a full knowledge of the facts, pardoned the assassins of *Glaciere* of Avignon, whom they afterwards brought to Paris to be employed in the butchery of the 10th of August.

The fifth and sixth volumes are employed on the crimes of the National Convention.—Here the infinite number bids defiance to calculation. A few well attested examples will give some feint idea of the whole. The crimes of Carrier are amongst the best authenticated of the revolution, because he underwent a long trial, in the course or which, his attrocities were fully and minutely proved. During his mission at Nantz, it appears that he ordered to be shot or drowned 32,000 persons, within a space of four or five months; of whom, 264 women and 500 children were shot; 500 women and 1500 children were drowned! In the unhappy city of Lyons 1674 houses were demolished, and about 31,000 persons of all ages and sizes put to death. One of the deputies in mission to that wretched city was Fouche, now Buonaparte's minister of police, whose anti-chamber must suggest many pleasing recollections to the surviving merchants of Lyons, who may be obliged to attend his levees, for the protection of what yet remains of their commerce. It is useless to pursue this detail of blood any further. If we had not already done enough, we should have laid before our readers the history of Tallien, who has, it seems, accumulated an immense fortune from the spoils of those whom he caused to be murdered, and from the bribes of those to whom he sold their lives; and who, after having proceeded from the massacres of Paris to the massacres of Bourdeaux, and from the massacres of Bourdeaux to the massacres of Quiberon, was at length received by persons of considerable station in England, as a foreigner entitled to respect and hospitality from the English nation! Upon the whole, the number of persons who perished by assassination and massacre, under the National Convention, is stated, by this writer, to be about 100,000 in Europe, and in the colonies† 14,000 whites. In La Vendee, which was too bloody not to form a separate article, the whole number of human beings destroyed is supposed by him to be 900,000. To suppose that 800,000 of these perished in the field of battle, or in the heat of pursuit, is a very large calculation. One hundred thousand persons, therefore, may reasonably be supposed to have been put to death, in cold blood, in La Vendee, beside those who suffered by pretended tribunals. The general result therefore, is, that *three hundred and thirty-five thousand persons* were put to death in France without any form of trial, and not in battle or pursuit; consequently in the way which the judgment and feelings of all mankind acknowledge to be MURDER; that a very great proportion of this vast multitude of human beings murdered, were old men, women and children; that a majority of them were members of those unarmed and inoffensive professions, who are even spared by the humanity of civilized war; that many of these murders were aggravated by the most savage cannibalism; that all these cruel and aggravated murders are still unpunished, and some of their instigators are now in stations of great power under the present French government; and that the whole of this unparalleled slaughter passed within six years and an half, between the first of May 1789, and the first of October 1795.

We cannot conclude this horrible, but instructive survey, without again expressing our wish, that this book may be abridged, which may be done without much labour, by the omission of the impertinent and insufferable declamations with which it abounds, that the facts which it contains may warn all nations against the arts of those whose *language is liberty and humanity, but whose object is* TYRANNY *and* MURDER.

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** The massacres in the prisons of Paris, in the first week of September, 1792, are in Prudhomme's calculation taken at 1400. Much more accurate accounts make them 4000. Prudhomme had an interest to understate them, for he had praised them in his journal when they were committed.*

*† Those who read Mr. Edward's account of St. Domingo will not think this calculation exaggerated.*

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FROM THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

### OLD HABITS.

FEW years have passed away since it was conceived to be disgraceful in this state for a man to set himself up as a candidate for office; and so impolitic, that any man who attempted to *electioneer,* was sure to be neglected—This was Republicanism.

Few years have passed since it was the opinion of all men of decent character, that those who had served the public with integrity and capacity, were, from their experience, most capable, and from their proved fidelity most safely to be entrusted with the management of our public affairs.—This was Republicanism.

Few years have passed since morality and religion were thought essential qualifications in the character of Legislators and Magistrates; and men grossly immoral, never dishonoured the Senate or Forum.—This was Republicanism.

### NEW HABITS.

Now—men set themselves up for offices, declaim in praise of their own wisdom, loudly boaſt of their patriotism, are believed by many, and sometimes succeed in their views.—This is democracy.

Now—men who have long served the state with wise heads and clean hands, are represented as Ariſtocrats, arrogating to themselves the right of governing the ſtate, and not safely to be truſted.—This is Democracy.

Now—Morality and Religion are represented as mantles of deception; and every man who professes either, is to be abused as a hypocrite; Methodiſts, Episcopolians, Baptiſts and Presbyterians, are to be taught that jealousy and hatred towards each other, are—Chriſtian duties. A man who publicly profeses himself to be a Deiſt, is by all means to preferred to a Chriſtian.* And a known libertine becomes the head of a party, aspiring to rule the state.—This is Jacobinism!

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** One of the leading democrats of this city, declares himself particularly pleased with having a President of the United States a Deist.*

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## American Intelligence:

WASHINGTON, *October 19.*

There is something brewing in the Cabinet which we cannot understand. Time will develope it. Perhaps we shall discover by the President's speech what new measures are to be adopted, what new plans are in agitation. We wish an explanation of the motives that induced Mr. Gallatin's orders to the commissioners of loans &c.—As far as we have been able to learn the causes of Mr. Habersham's resignation, we trace it to a disagreemant between the President and himself. W are told that Mr. Jefferson sent for Mr. Habersham, and informed him that it was hi gracious will that the contracts which the Pos Master General should hereafter make fo carrying the mail, should be extended to bu one year. Mr. Habersham informed hi that they had generally been made for two three, and four years; and represented to th President that it would be injurious to the revenue to limit their duration to so short a period as one year; that many who enter int contracts for carrying the mail, were oblige to furnish themselves with horses and stage often at great expence; which they could no afford to do, and which they would not do to receive the benefits that might result fro a single year; that by so furnishing themselves, the revenue itself was increased, a the contractors carried the mail at a muc less price than they otherwise would. Th President still insisted, that he would confine the contracts to but one year. Mr. Habersham then informed him that his duty to th interests of the revenue would not permit hi so to do; and that if the President still insisted, he had no alternative, and must resign. The President still insisted, and Mr. Habersham resigned.

Such is the information we have receive from various persons, and we have no doub of its correctness.

The true cause of the conduct of the Executive we imagine was incirectly to dismis Mr. Habersham; who has the appointmen of all the Post-masters in the United States and who makes contracts with all the mai carriers. Thus a democratic Post maste General may be appointed, who will feel n repugnance to ejecting many federal post masters from office, to introduce those of a di ferent cast. Matthew Lyon, it is said, expects to contract for carrying the mail on many roads in Kentucky. A democratic Po master General might not feel so great a repugnance to give him such price as he migh demand, as perhaps a federal officer migh There are many democrats who are longin for the offices of deputy post masters; an many who wish to contract for carrying th mail at their own price.

The conduct of Mr. Habersham is high commendable, and has ever been, while office. We have great cause to fear that h successor, whoever he may be, will not command that confidence, and approbation, justly bestowed on Mr. Habersham.

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## BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

### AMERICAN ADVICES.

SALEM, *October 26.*

*From the Red Sea.*

On Saturday last arrived the ship Rec very, capt. Luther Dana, (belonging to C Derby, in 118 days from Mocha, at t mouth of the Red Sea, with a cargo of t highly eſteemed coffee of Yemen, being t first importation of the kind to this count we have heard of.

The Recovery and Ulysses, we believe, the only American ships which have e been at Mocha. The customs on whi they are permitted to trade, were the sa as those required of the English E. I. Co pany.

Capt. Dana has favoured us with the f lowing particulars respecting the British e pedition to the Red Sea:—

" Major-General Baird arrived at Moc from Bombay in May last, with a numb of transports, having on board a large d tachment of India troops, bound to Su to join Col. Murray's detachment, whi had preceded him, was already at that plac and, in conjunction with the forces of t Grand Vizier, to form an expedition agai the French army of Egypt, which was ported to have collected and fortified the selves at Grand Cairo.

" Admiral Blanket is commander in ch of the naval forces in the Red Sea.

" In May and June several English v sels from different settlements in India, h ing on board troops and warlike sto touched at Mocha, on their way to Su join the expedition, and as fast as they ceived supplies of water, &c. depart there being no armed vessels to annoy them on their passage.

" Sir Home Popham, in the Romney, with part of a squadron, arrived at Mocha from England, which he left in December last.—Touching at Cape of Good Hope, he took on board the British 61st regiment, and arrived at Mocha in May. After landing his ſick, and receiving a supply of water he proceeded towards Suez. The other ships of his squadron, conſiſting chiefly of transports, were daily arriving, and leaving Mocha for Suez as fast as they could get furnished with supplies of water and refreshments; and when capt. Dana sailed (June 22) all the ships had passed which were expected for Suez. But it is not probable that General Baird, with the main body of the forces, got forward in time to co-operate in the reduction of Cairo.

" There were various conjectures as to the number of troops in English pay, generally supposed to be twelve or fourteen thousand. The naval force conſiſted mostly of light ships of war, the Red Sea being of dangerous navigation.

" The last year the English took poſſeſſion of Mehum Island, in the Straits of Babel Mandel, and made conſiderable progress in fortifying it, but were obliged to relinquish it and withdraw the garrison for want of fresh water. They have ſince taken poſſeſſion of and established a port on the Island of Gebel-tor, about 60 leagues northwest of Mocha.

" James Pringle, Esq. Envoy from the English E. I. Company to the King of Senna, set out from Mocha in May last with his suite, having in charge, presents to a large amount for the King of Senna and his chief officers.

" The English, to secure the friendship of the Arabs, have bestowed presents very liberally among the Dolas or Governors on the coasts of the Arabians Gulph and Red Sea. The following is a list of some of the presents made by the E. I. Company to the King of Sonna and some of his chief men, in 1800:

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|---|---|
| To the King | 10,000 Rupees. |
| His Son | 2,500 |
| His Vizier | 2,000 |
| Dola of Mocha | 3,500 |
| Dola of Aden | 4,000 |
| Their Chief Secretaries | 500 |
| | ——22,500 |

### BOSTON, *October* 19.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

By the Fame, captain Lewis, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 2d Sept. Their contents, principally, have been anticipated at New-York and Portland.

The intelligence of the surrender of Cairo was received with great regret at Paris. The Chief Consul conſidered it as fatal to the only enterprize of which he was the prime projector; and the success of which he expected would " point the pyramid" of his glory. In England the news occasioned much exultation; though its effect in accelerating or retarding Peace, very nearly divided the public opinion. Transports, with troops for Egypt, sailed from England after the arrival of this intelligence; a circumstance which induced the belief that the British government intended to hold Egypt; as Buonaparte said he meant the Portuguese provinces as a *Pledge of Peace.*

The Invaſion of France, by Lord Nelson, next after the affairs of Egypt, occupied the attention of the European politicians. His Lordship was in the exercise of his usual alertness in repairing the injuries his squadron had received in the attack on Bolougne, and forwarding preparations for " *another bout*" with the French gun boats. The effects of his Lordship's viſit to the French coaſts are viſible both on the French and Dutch operations. Defensive preparations were making; and the vauntings of an invasion of England appeared to have given place to anxiety for the protection of their own *fire-sides.*

The North remained tranquil—The British have attained the object which they contended for in the rupture with the Nothern coalition; and the latter begin to perceive that they were therein merely the dupes of French intrigue; and that the syſtem contended for is highly advantageous to honeſt neutral commerce; and the beſt preservative of peace. Pruſſia ſtill holds poſſeſſion of the Electorate of Hanover, notwithſtanding formal demands of Lord Carysfort for its evacuation.

The French government, unable to force Great-Britian to accede to its unju and im- erous condition of peace, has renewed its ar against the English spinners and wea- ers; and by a new decree prohibits the in- oductions into France of British manufac- ures under severest penalties

### NEW-YORK, *October* 24.

It is the duty of every citizen, at this momentous time, to furnish himself with a copy f the conſtitution of the United States; to ad it carefully, particularly that part which defines the powers of the President; and to judge for himself in the present alarming controversy. Men, under a cloak of *republicanism*, have began to undermine the fabrick, and, if suffered to perſiſt, it muſt soon be in ruins. It is of little consequence who are in office, compared with the *principle* which has been boldly adopted. Has the President the *sole* power of appointment to office? May he take the advantage of the recess of the Senate, and not only *fill up* vacancies which *may happen*, but *make* vacancies, when no inability or delinquency in offices is pretended, and thus effectually defeat the provision " by and with the advice and consent of the Senate?" These are the questions we are called to answer for ourselves and our posterity.

### PHILADELPHIA, *October* 26.

By the brig Venus, arrived at this port on Saturday last, we received the " Bulletin Official du Port Republicain," of the 18th September from which we have made the following.

### TRANSLATION:

### *TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.*

Governor of St. Domingo.

*To all Civil and Military Officers.*

Cape Francois, 28 Fructidor,
year 9.

Citizens—As I have been informed, that captains of foreign veſſels, after carrying away by force or seduction, young citizens of the colony, have been so bold as to sell them in the United States, it is the duty of every public officer to prevent, by the moſt ſtrict attention, such wicked attempts from being renewed for the future.

I have received advices, importing, that citizen Abraham in the Cape, a Creole of the plantation called Des Dames, was conducted to Wilmington: that after having been put on shore, he was taken away into the back country, where he was going to be sold, when he was claimed by a Frenchman, and sent back to Cape Francois, on board the schooner Two Sisters. The same citizen informs me, that a young black man named Bonhomme, a Creole and taylor of Cape Francois, was sold in this manner, a few years ago, in Charleston, and that he is in queſt of him. To these poſitive facts he adds others, the proofs of which he is trying to obtain.

In consequence of its information, you are senſible how great your zeal ought to be, to prevent such piratical attempts for the future. There is no doubt but there are among the captains who trade to this colony, some mean and barbarous enough to deal in the deſtiny of their fellow-creatures, to carry them away far from their country and liberty, and reduce them to slavery.

Therefore, it is ordered that all public officers inform me of abuses that may be committed on that matter; and that commanders of sea-ports go with a municipal officer on board of veſſels ready to sail, and make a ſtrict viſit of all persons on board; and if there are citizens not included in the crew's liſt, to have them disembarked, unless they produce a paſſport ſigned by me; to ſtop the veſſel, and give me immediate notice thereof, so as I may order to be brought before a council of war captains known to be guilty, in order that they should be prosecuted to the utmoſt extent of the laws.

Salute and fraternity,

**TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.**

The address of Governor Tichenor, to the legislature of Vermont, at the opening of the present session, contains the following excellent sentiments on the subject of *Appointments.*

" It cannot be necessary, nor is it expedient, to make that, which the constitution contemplates as a very serious and important duty, become a matter of party contention or private interest. By avoiding every thing which has the appearance of partiality, of intolerance and private interest, and by aiming to appoint those men who are the best fitted and qualified to discharge the public offices and services, we preserve to ourselves the approbation of our own minds, and give to our fellow citizens complete evidence that the principles of Republicanism are not the the principles of contention, of intolerance, of individual interest, or of faction; but those of candour, of public utility, and national prosperity.

### WASHINGTON, *October* 23.

It is thus that the judicious management of our LITTLE NAVAL FORCE manifests itself in the complete protection of our trade in the Mediterranean at this interesting period.—The value of merchandize above convoyed, amounts to three hundred and fifty-nine thousand, five hundred dollars, and the number of seamen on board of the vessels to 257.

*Nat. Intel.*

And what is to be inferred from this? Is the present administration to be thanked for even this *small* naval force? No. Had the wishes of the Democrats been gratified, we should now be wholly without a navy. It is surprising to see how inconsistently the Democrats reason. Mr. Jefferson, in 1784, declared that a navy was necessary for us, and even went so far as to calculate how great a navy the United States might maintain, by what surplus they could spare; mentioning with regard to Virginia " that she could spare *annually*, without distress, one million of dollars. Yet in 1799 the legislature of that state called on their two members of the Senate in Congress, to use their utmost endeavours to put an end to a navy altogether, urging that it was a dangerous instrument of tyranny, and useless to the country. It was certainly supposed that such was also Mr. Jefferson's opinion, or pretended opinion.—Now Mr. Jefferson has the command, " a small naval force," is a clever little thing, and in safe hands. By and by, if we should have occasion to go to war with *England*, the Democrats would not complain if we should build and equip five hundred ships; nor would they apprehend any danger of an increase of executive power, of royal patronage, and anti-republican tendencies, provided Mr. Jefferson had the command.

That we are enabled to protect our trade from Tripolitan pirates in the Mediterranean, is not to be attributed to the Demos. They have every opposed a navy.

Till the commencement of the present administration, the Democrats have been uniform and consistent in nothing but opposition. They have proposed nothing, effected nothing. All that has been done, has been done by the Federalists. They have built the house; divided it into suitable apartments, and provide furniture: they have made every arrangement for the regular conducting of the affairs of our political houshold. The Democrats have burst open the doors, and turned them out. And now forsooth, with every thing in order, with the plain path of duty before them, with servants and materials, all fit for good house-keeping, they are inclined to boast of their economical plans, of their skill, and the excellency of their husbandry and housewifery. The Federalists, after all this injustice, would be willing they should manage their affairs, provided they would keep things in order, and go on in the good old way; but have great cause to fear that by such unlawful tenants, within four years every thing will be turned upside down.

*Extract of letter from Tunis, dated June 1st.*
*1801.*

" On the 27th ult. entered two Cosairs of the government from a cruise, a Xebec of 24 twelve pounders, and a corvette of 20 brass nines, which had been boarded and disarmed by a French detachment commanded by vice-admiral Gantheume. The affair is so novel, so well done, and at the same time so laconic, that it seems worthy of detail. " Who are you"? Hails the republican.—" Tunisines" was the answer.—" Whom do you cruise against? " Neapolitans."—" What? Do you not know that the Neapolitans are our friends? Dare you insult the allies of Frenchmen! *Overboard in an instant every offensive weapon, or I will send you to the bottom!*" The order was promptly obeyed. " Go make the compliments of the first consul to the Bey your master. Tell him it was not his intention to have regarded your breach of faith in renewing the war. You might have remained tranquil and undisturbed at home; but if we find you abroad in search of mischief we deprive you of the means. Tell him to beware of provoking the resentment of the first consul, it will be terrible to him and to his country." The admiral wrote to the Bey in the same style. His chagrin and mortification may be better imagined than described. These were two of his best cruizers, but the contempt is more grating than the injury done him. He con- not aspire to avenge himself of the French.—He dare no more look for prey from Italy. What shall he do? The Americans are a species of Christians somewhat similar in their religion and government to the French, and must therefore expiate the affront. We are now the only nation on earth against whom Barbary can safely cruize; the Spaniards are included in the list of French allies. For these reasons, this example of the French, though it is the only one worthy of imitation with these people that happened latterly, is extremely prejudicial to our affairs, and its influence is instantaneous. Since it took place the Bey has totally changed his tone of treatment.

### LEXINGTON, (Ken.) *October* 27.

**STOP** *one of the greatest Villains that ever disgraced human nature! ! !*

It will be recollected that last spring it was mentioned that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Drennin's Lick, had two children missing; and that after the most diligent search for many days no tidings could be had of them.—It unfortunately happened that a dispute had taken place between this farmer and Alexander Bowen, who worked a furnace at the Lick, on some trifling affair; Bowen vowed revenge. The two families were in the strongest habits of intimacy to the time of the quarrel. The children of both families visited each other at their different habitations to exercise their little playful sports—but mark these poor innocents (the one being only five and th three years old) reception on going playmates—the unhuman villian had salt kettles boiling, and in the pre his wife and negro, laid hold of the est, and instantly threw it into the the eldest observing the worst of all brutality, ran and clasped mrs. Bow implored her protection—all was in he threatened her with the same fate not immediately desist, and the poor tunate child ſuffered the same its infant brother.

The murderous wretch was not yet ed—he threatened both wife and negro ver they disclosed the horrid transaction observed in the negro afterwards a degree melancholy, which induced the mur him for fear of a discovery.

Mrs. Bowen has lately called upon the fortunate mother, and disclosed the proceeding. Warrants have been issued, it is the sincere prayer of all who have of the transaction, that this infernal may be apprehended, so as to meet his reward.

## *The Pittsburgh Gazette.*

FRIDAY EVENING, *November* 6, 18

The attention of the Corporation Officers is respectfully called to the condition of Fifth Street near Smithfield Street where the sand holes are dug. Independent of the danger, (of which not long ago we had a fatal experience) it is hard that individuals should be suffered to dig pits in the street which must afterwards be filled up at the expence of the Borough taxes.

### *FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

IT has been asserted that the French Revolution was not caused so much by any real calamity or oppression which the nation suffered, as by the theories of false philosophy and the pernicious zeal of infidelity; and that the plan had long been in agitation to overturn both Church and State. The following extract of a letter written in France by the Rev. Mr. John Fletcher (a native of Switzerland, and a pious minister of the church of England) to the Rev. Messrs. John and Charles Wesley eleven years before the Revolution broke out, when no such event was within probable conjecture, may give force to this assertion.

" *Macon, in Burgundy, April 17th, 1778.*

" Gaming and dress, sinful pleasure and love of money, unbelief and false philosophy, lightness of spirit, fear of men, and love of the world, are the principal sins by which Satan binds his captives in these parts—Materialism is not rare; Deism and Socinianism are very common; and a set of Freethinkers, great admirers of Voltaire, Rousseau, Bayle, and Mirabeau seem bent upon destroying Christianity and Government—With one hand they shake the Throne, and with the other they throw down the Altars. If we believe them the world is the dupe of kings and priests. Religion is fanaticism and superstition. Subordination is slavery and tyranny. Christian morality is absurd, unnatural, and impracticable; and Christianity the most bloody religion that ever was. If you ask what system these men adopt; I answer, that some build on Deism, a morality founded on *self-preservation*, *self-interest*, and *self-honour*. Others laugh at all morality, except that which being neglected *violently* disturbs society; and external order is the decent covering of Fatalism, while Materialism is their system."

When we consider the distance of time before the events at which this letter was written, and compare with it the events so fatally resembling the prediction, we must be strongly convinced of sagacity, judgment, and penetration of the writer. The overthrow of Church and State which he foresaw in the prevalence of infidelity and false philosophy has been fully accomplished. And that kind of morality and religion which those pretended philosophers then so zealously inculcated is the only kind of morality and religion which prevails in France. Their morality is self-love, self-interest, and self-honour. And their Religion (if Religion it may be called which is the want of all Religion) is Fatalism and Materialism; that there is no God but nature; that Christ was not only a mere man, but an impostor; and that man is a mere machine which necessarily works according to its parts, and when their connection is interrupted and operation stopped, dissolves into dust and corruption, and perishes like the beasts, Thus " Death is an everlasting sleep:" man has nothing to fear after it, and may provide, according to his own fancy for his happiness in this life without any apprehensions of a spiritual Governor and Judge. So far those false philosophers made man *free*; and having achieved this *liberty* nothing remained but to destroy the power of human government;

and then every man was free indeed to do as he pleased, and to pursue his self-love, self-interest, and self-honour, according to his own will. How far every man did this, let the annals of the Revolution tell.

## ALLEGORICAL OBSERVATIONS,

WRITTEN BY A CLERGYMAN.

1. THE understanding is like the sun, which gives light and life to the whole intellectual world; but the memory, regarding those things only that are past, is like the moon, which is new and full, and has her wane by turns.

2. The world is a sea, and life and death are its ebbing and flowing. Wars are the storms which agitate and toss it into fury and faction. The tongues of its enraged inhabitants are then as the noise of many waters. Peace is the calm which succeeds the tempest, and hushes the billows of interest and passion to rest. Prosperity is the sun whose beams produce plenty and comfort. Adversity is a portentous cloud impregnated with discontent, and often bursts in a torrent of desolation and destruction.

3. Wit is like a lily. The one is as pleasant to the ear as the other is to the eye.—Wit naturally fades, and if not timely gathered, soon withers and dies.

4. On the tower of ambition hangs the dial of Industry; where the sun of good fortune marks the time and progress of friendship on the figure of Ambition.

5. Every man may learn the elements of geography, which is the noblest science in the world, from an attention to the temperature of his own mind. Melancholy is the North Pole, Envy the South, Choler the Torrid Zone, Ambition the Zodiac, Joy the Ecliptic Line, Justice the Equinoctial, Prudence and Temperance the Arctic and Antartic Circles, Patience and Fortitude the Tropics.

6. They who take self-love for their guide, ride in the paths of partiality, on the horse of adulation, to the judge of falsehood; but he who prefers the mandate of reason, rides in the way of probability, on the courser of prudence. His journey will then be as pleasing as the object of it, which is truth, shall be sure.

7. Human destiny is a nut, of which life is the shell, and reputation the kernel.—Crack it gently, and you enjoy its whole value entire; but open it roughly, and ten to one you break the shell, or bruise the kernel, or produce the whole into one useless compound.

8. Juſtice should be a man's governor, Prudence his counsellor, Temperance his friend, Fortitude his champion, Hope his food, Charity his house, Faith or Sincerity his porter, Wit his companion, Love his bedfellow, Patience his mistress, Reason his secretary, Judgement his steward.

Preparing for the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, The

## REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

**Alexander Fowler, Eſq.**

a Brigadier General of the Pennſylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the Britiſh King's 18th, or Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, in which Britiſh Tyranny will be diſplayed in a variety of inſtances.

### EPITOME OF THE CONTENTS.

THESE Memoirs contain miſcellaneous pieces wrote during the Revolutionary War, and publiſhed in the American and Engliſh papers—Letters to and from General Fowler whilſt a Britiſh Officer, on the views and policy of the Britiſh Cabinet—His perſecution at Boſton in 1775, by General Gage, the Britiſh Commander in Chief, for daring to announce his Political principles—A charge preferred againſt him by a combination of Sycophants, for declaring at Philadelphia in 1773. "THAT HE WAS DETERMINED TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION, SOONER THAN DRAW HIS SWORD AGAINST THE INJURED AMERICANS"—His Trial on this Charge—His Treatment during this Inquiſitorial Trial, and the eventual effects thereof—He retires from the King's ſervice, and embarks at Boſton for England—His conduct whilſt there—He inſtitutes a ſuit in London, by the advice of the celebrated Serjeant Glynne, againſt General Gage, for a malicious Proſecution—Damages laid at FIVE THOUSAND GUINEAS—The Event—He ſettles his private affairs in England, and takes an emphatic farewell of his Native Country—He arrives in France, and waits upon the American Commiſſioners—He embarks from Nantz, and arrives in America—His Addreſs to Congreſs—His infirmities rendering him unable to take an active part againſt the Britiſh invaders, he is appointed by Congreſs to the confidential Office of Auditor of the Weſtern Department—His conduct therein—Concluding with ſome Obſervations on the Conduct of General B—— alias the Big Moon, who is eventually charged by the Citizens of Pittſburgh with a long liſt of Oppreſſions, and removed from the Command of the Department, in which buſineſs General Fowler became the oſtenſible Proſecutor in behalf of the People.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING withdrawn from the turpitude of the times, and the prattling of politics to a ſmall farm, I had determined that the evening of my life ſhould have been ſpent in retirement, but the clamours of party ſpirit, and calumnies of faction, has rouſed me from this determination. Dragged forward by the wickedneſs of ſome, and the weakneſs of others, I have been compelled to ſubmit my conduct during the revolutionary war, to the inveſtigation of my fellow citizens, which I flatter myſelf can never be imputed by the liberal as the effects of either vanity or ſelf-intereſt, when it muſt appear evident to all, that compulſion is the cauſe. But methinks I hear ſome exclaim,—Is not this General Fowler an Engliſhman? True. Was he not an officer in the Britiſh King's ſervice? Granted. From whence then ſprings his reſentment to his native country. I will tell you, my fellow citizens. I never oppoſed the views of my country, until thoſe views became repugnant to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the inherent rights of mankind. Nay, I went further—I oppoſed my own intereſt, when that intereſt, ſecluded candour and integrity, and I indignantly ſpurned the honors of my profeſſion, when thoſe honors became the recompence of ſervility, and were to be purchaſed by oppreſſion and injuſtice. Curſe on the wealth and honor gained by ſuch means! Compared with its poſſeſſion poverty is ſplendor, and a cabbin * becomes more honorable than a palace.

The parade of garriſons, and din of arms, having been my academy from an early period of my life until the meredian of it, is ill-calculated for ſtudy; and attic diction, fine turned periods, and poliſhed numbers, are as ſeldom the production as the pride of an Old Soldier; but to Republicans plain diſhes ſounds beſt, and the diſintereſted honeſt man who has openly purſued a fair name, requires neither the pen of a Pope, nor the pencil of an Angelo, to embelliſh or put a gloſs on his actions. My conduct and ſufferings for the cauſe of American Independence, ſhall be pourtrayed in honeſt home-ſpun language flowing ſpontaneouſly from the heart, for a plain ſtory requires little art, and recorded facts admit of no embelliſhment.

However, I here beg leave to appriſe my fellow citizens, that on the peruſal of the REPUBLICAN BEACON, it will not be found that my ſervices to my King and Country, long and faithful as they were, procured me a penſion at court—that my principles put money in the funds—or that my integrity annexed a ſlave to my retinue; but theſe are laurels which if ambition and avarice cannot envy, honeſt men will not condemn; for during eighteen years that I ſerved as an an officer in the Britiſh King's ſervice, I ſerved with the conſciouſneſs of duty diſcharged to my country, and humanity to my fellow creatures; but my feelings not comporting with the diſſolute, deſpotic views of a Britiſh cabinet, I retired from the ſervice after an unheard of proſecution, on the 9th day of October, 1775, not however like the warriors of the Eaſt loaded with the ſpoils and plunder of the induſtrious, but in the pride of honorable poverty, maimed and loaded with oppreſſion for conduct that merited a better fate, and with the heart-felt conſolation of having attended, in all ſituations, to the intereſt of my country, and the glory of having neglected my own.

As I cannot, I conceive, have a nobler Epitaph than the accuſation the Royal Ruffians exhibited againſt me in 1775, I take this opportunity of recommending it to my executors, as ſuch, requeſting that it may be executed by William Cunningham, Stone cutter, in his beſt manner.

### EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of Alexander Fowler, aged ——. He was born in Northumberland, in Great-Britain, and ſerved as an Officer in his Country's ſervice, from an early period of his life, until the meredian of it; but ſo much was he oppoſed to the claims of Great-Britain, over America, that he openly and indignantly declared, on the eve of the American Revolution, "That he was determined to reſign his commiſſion, ſooner than draw his ſword againſt the injured Americans." For which declaration, altho' he ſuffered a political martyrdom, he had no cauſe to regret, for America became Independent, and he enjoyed the pleaſing conſolation of living and dying a Free Man.

"Such in theſe moments, as in all the paſt,
Oh ſave my Country, Heaven! was his laſt."

The REPUBLICAN BEACON will be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and as ſoon as ſuch a number of ſubſcriptions are received as will defray the expence of publication, the work will be ſtruck off on good paper and a handſome type.—The price to ſubſcribers will be One Dollar.

Subſcriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, John Wilkins, Eſq. Andrew Richardſon, Eſq. Samuel Jones, Eſq. Recorder, Mr. Thomas Bracken, and Mr. Henderſon, Pittſburgh—Ephraim Jones, Eſq. late Sheriff; Captain George Robinſon, Major Joſeph Aſhton, and John Fowler, Eſq. Pine townſhip; Samuel Findley, Eſq. Samuel Cunningham, Eſq. and Abdiel M'Clure, Eſq. Butler county; John Littleford, Eſq. Mercer county; George Fowler, Franklin; David Mead, Eſq. and Doctor Kennedy, Meadville; Thomas Rees, Eſq. and Col. Forſter, Preſqu'isle; Jonathan Coulter, Eſq. and William Plummer, Eſq. Beaver; Col. Thomas Stokely, and Mr. John Purviance, Waſhington; Mr. Sterling Johnſton, M'Kee's Port; Colonel Bayard and Col. M'Farland, Elizabeth Town; Andrew Monroe, Eſq. Canonſburgh.

* General Fowler reſides now in the evening of his life in a Cabin. His principles taught him to be ſatisfied with little, and to be content under a clapboard-roof. He enjoys good health, and continues conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous in his politics, and ſooner than depart an iota from what he thinks juſt and right he would ſubmit to live on a barren glade.

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THE ſubſcribers having cloſed their partnerſhip, are deſirous to have all their accounts ſettled—they call once more upon thoſe indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The buſineſs is continued and a freſh ſupply of GOODS juſt opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

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## TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 526 acres, about 18 miles from Pittſburgh, and within one mile of the old Pennſylvania road, on the waters of Bruſh creek, in Weſtmoreland county, bounded by lands of David Logan, James Irwin, and John Sampſon. This is a valuable Tract of Land, and its local ſituation, being in the neighbourhood of ſeveral good mills, and convenient to the public roads, renders it a very deſirable property. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will pleaſe to apply to Colonel JOHN IRWIN, of Bruſh Hill, near the premiſes, who will either ſhew it, or furniſh an accurate deſcription thereof; or to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, who will make an indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrance.

CHANDLER PRICE,
No. 214, ſouth Front Street.

October 1801.

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Found, among drift wood in the Ohio river, an old FLAT, with an iron chain about 11 feet long, faſtened to it. The Flat is of little or no value. The owner may have his property by applying to the ſubſcriber living four miles above Georgetown.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

November 4, 1801.

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## BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

The Lancaſter Journal of the 31ſt October ſtates, that the Governor has appointed William Wuſthoff, Sheriff of Allegheny county, although Thomas Jones had a majority of 253 votes!

### BOSTON, *October* 24.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

Several ſheets of Copper, produced at the manufactory of Col. Paul Revere & Son, at Stoughton, were yeſterday lodged at the Inſurance-offices in this town. At a very great expence, thoſe ingenious gentlemen have erected works, where copper for ſheathing ſhips, cold rolled, is produced; which has been pronounced by the beſt judges equal to any manufactured in Great-Britain—The frigate Boſton was bolted and ſpiked, with bolts and ſpikes from this manufactory, cold planiſhed, from maleable copper, and equal to European. Every friend to the manufactures of the United States muſt be pleaſed with this information.

*October* 26.

A line of Telegraphs has been completed from the Vineyard to Cohaſſet. On Wedneſday morning information of the arrival of the ſhip Mercury at the Vineyard, from Sumatra, was very expeditiouſly and correctly communicated, paſſing through eleven different telegraphs. The line will ſoon be extended to Boſton.

### WASHINGTON, *October* 30.

The Norfolk Herald, of October 24, ſays; Capt. Roſs, arrived laſt evening from Jamaica, informs, that on the 28th September he was boarded by the Spaniſh ſelucca Bounty, captain Tolpin, in ſight of St. Jago, who aſſured him that the American Conſul at St. Jago was put in jail on the 16th September, that a guard of ſoldiers had taken poſſeſſion of his house, and that all the American veſſels in the harbor have been ſtopped.

The Convention of the State of New-York have reduced the Senate to 24 members and limitted their largeſt numbers to 30. They are to increaſe in a ratio of one Senator for every four years.

On the 22d inſt. the Convention reſolved, that the right of nomination to office is concurrent in the Governor and Council of Appointment.

### HARRISBURGH, *October* 26.

It appears that the greateſt part of our next State Legiſlature will be Democratic, both in Senate and Lower Houſe. It is therefore hard to determine whether to felicitate or pity thoſe few federal members w have been elected for the enſuing ſeſſi as their ſituation will indeed be like ſo ma *Toads under a harrow.*

### PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30.

### *SPANISH INHUMANITY,*

We have lately drawn the attention of readers to ſeveral unprovoked and unjuſt able enormities committed by the Spania upon our defenceleſs citizens. In addit to theſe, we have this day to announce *ſpecies of aggreſſion* diſgraceful to humani and which, we truſt, will not fail imme ately to excite the attention of thoſe w duty it is to protect our citizens in fo ports. It is communicated in a letter f New-Orleans, dated September 6, 1801, a gentleman in this city, viz.

"I cannot avoid acquainting you with circumſtance, which, in my opinion, mer the attention of our government. A few da ago, the *Cabildo*, or Council, of this city, p titioned the Governor, at the requeſt of t French and Spaniſh phyſicians, to preve two Americans from practiſing here; one them is doctor Zerban, a young gentlem of great ſkill, who has for ten years p practiſed with the greateſt ſucceſs and a probation in this place; the other is a you gentleman from Virginia, of the name Flood, of equal talents, but has not had mo than two or three years experience in th place. The Governor has thought prop to forbid their attending the ſick; and fu thermore, orders all that do not ſend for t French and Spaniſh phyſicians, to be ſent the hoſpital; a place from whence, I believ not one American or Engliſhmen out hundreds who have been forced by neceſſi to take refuge there, have come out aliv Doctors Zerban and Flood ſtill continue aſſiſt their countrymen in a clandeſtine ma ner; but we fear ſome deſperate meaſur may be taken to prevent them, which will attended with the moſt diſtreſſing conſ quences to the poor American ſtrangers he who receive no kind of hoſpitality nor atte tion from the people; and I dare venture ſay, that of the poorer claſſes of American who come here at this ſeaſon, out of an hu dred, there will not ten eſcape. The Frenc and Spaniards, independent of their diſlik to us, and the want of medical knowledge moſt of them, have not the faculty of co verſing with a ſtranger, and therefore do n acquire ſo perfect a knowledge of the ſitu tion of their patient, as though they unde ſtood him; nor are they ſo attentive, whic is a great point in a diſeaſe like the preſen prevailing yellow fever."

### VERMONT.

Stephen Bradley Eſq. is elected Senato to Congreſs, in the room of Elijah Pain Eſq. The two branches of the Aſſemb ballotted ſeparately. The Council gave majority of votes for Mr. Bradley, and th Houſe a majority for Mr. Chamberlain, federaliſt; but by joint ballot Mr. Bradle obtained.

The Yellow Fever has ſo far diſappeare in the city of New-York, that on the 20t inſtant many ſtores that had been ſhut u were again opened, and buſineſs began agai to be the order of the day.

We underſtood that Mr. Newma a able and upright Clerk in the War-Office is removed, and Preſſly Carr Lane, of thi ſtate, appointed in his place.

A letter from the mate of an America veſſel, dated Barcelona, Auguſt 3, to his friend in Boſton, ſays, "Every countenance looks ſmiling; this morning the Americans warped into the Road, and in a few days will ſail, ſome bound to one port, and ſome another, and all out of the Straits.

"Judge what a pleaſing ſight it was to us, after being three months and upwards blocked up here by the ferocious Tripolitans, to ſee our country's flag unfurled for our protection.

"Down with all thoſe who are inimical to the Naval Eſtabliſhment, for they are no friends to their country; or conceive its whole life and honour is founded on a quite different baſis from what it really is. A navy is the only means we have of commanding any reſpect among the nations. The three ſhips only, which are in thoſe ſeas, have deſtroyed all the powers of the Tripolitans. One blockades their Admiral with the two largeſt of their ſhips, in Gibraltar—a ſecond, their port, and the third gives us convoy. We have now nothing to fear from them; and I hope the Government of the United States will in future pay their tributes to all nations in powder and balls; for it is the ſureſt way of keeping peace, and I think the cheapeſt way in the end."

ARCHIBALD ROANE, Eſq. is elected Governor of the State of Tenneſſee, in the room of John Sevier, Eſq.

*Juſt publiſhed and for ſale at this Office,*

## *An ALMANACK,*

*For the year 1802.*

*Country Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied at 50 Cents per dozen.*

*October 15, 1801.*

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## GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has juſt received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handſome aſſortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

Together with

**GROCERIES**

of the beſt quality; which he will ſell on very moderate terms.

Pittſburgh, October 22, 1801.

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## A ROBBERY

Committed on the night of the 16th inſtant—FIFTEEN WATCHES, two of which have gold caſes; one with an enamelled braſs outſide caſe and braſs back; one the caſe thickened with gold—both French make.

Several of the Silver Watches are of Rawe's make London; one of Dublin make, maker's name Store: one Watch ſhews the day of the month through a hole in the face.

Several are double Silver caſed Watches of Engliſh make—the ſingle caſed Watches are French.

Any perſon diſcovering the Thief or Robbers and ſecuring him in any Jail, or brings him to Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the ſum of

*Twenty Dollars,*

beſides reaſonable expences, by me

JOHN PARKER,
*Watchmaker*, Pittſburgh.

October 16, 1801.

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## TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Patterſon, deceaſed, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are hereby notified to make immediate payment: for the convenience of thoſe who may have unſettled accounts, I will attend at the office of A. Tannehill, Eſq. in Pittſburgh, on the 9th and 10th of November next, in order to make ſettlements, and all delinquents after that time may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons.

JOHN M'MASTERS, Executor.

October 21, 1801.

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## This Day is Publiſhed,

And may be had of

**ZADOK CRAMER,**

by the Groſs, Dozen or Single,

**An Almanack, for 1802,**

CONTAINING, beſides a variety of miſcellaneous matter, a Synopſis of the Inhabitants, Buildings, Trades, Profeſſions, Manufactories, &c. in the Town and vicinity of Pittſburgh, the Cenſus of the United States, &c.—To which will alſo be added, for thoſe who chuſe to purchaſe, the Conſtitution of the United States.

Price, per Dozen, with the Conſtitution, One Dollar, ſingle Twelve and an half Cents—without, 50 Cents, ſingle 7 Cents.

Pittſburgh.

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## Taken up adrift in the

Ohio river, a Pine CANOE, made after the Indian faſhion, about 20 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB VERNOR.

Hamilton's Iſland, October 22, 1801.

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*Allegheny County, to wit.*

WILL *be Sold on the premiſes, on Saturday the 14th of November next, of the real eſtate of Andrew Thompſon, late of Waſhington county, who died inteſtate, One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, ſituate, now in the county of Allegheny, formerly in Robeſon townſhip, in the county of Waſhington, purſuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Allegheny, for the ſatisfaction of the debts of the inteſtate. This Notice to be ſtuck up at ſix public places, and publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette for three weeks previous to the day of ſale, when attendance will be given by the adminiſtrator.*

*By order of the Orphan's Court, this 28th day of September, 1801.*

*T. BATES, Clerk.*

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## WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good ſound* BARLEY *fit for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the ſubſcriber in Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh.*

*JAMES YEAMAN, Baker.*

*Auguſt 28, 1801.* tf

*N. B. A perſon who underſtands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.*

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## LEAD, for Sale,

AT the houſe of *James Morriſon*, Cabinet Maker, Pittſburgh, where Merchants and others may be ſupplied at Eleven Dollars per hundred weight, by

JOHN M'COULTNEY,

September 23, 1801.

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## *BLANKS.*

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

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## NEW FALL GOODS.

### *William Woods & Co.*

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite the Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

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## JAMES BERTHOUD,

*WATER STREET,*

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

*Wholeſale and Retail.*

Beſides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

**Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,**

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces, Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

**Groceries, Queenſware, &c.**

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

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## CHEAP GOODS.

### *Scott & Trotter,*

Have juſt received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extenſive and general aſſortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

conſiſting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or approved country produce.

In the above aſſortment there is

**Iriſh Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.**

Pittſburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

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## NEW STORE.

### *Iſaac Gregg,*

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

**FRESH GOODS,**

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

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## *NEW GOODS.*

### Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

**MERCHANDIZE,**

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

***Boulting Cloths,***

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

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## WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Surr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Sadlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

**The higheſt prices will be given for Cow Tails, and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.**

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## Public Notice.

WHEREAS *the ſubſcriber gave two notes to James M'Donald, for Fifty Dollars each, in the month of January, 1800, one payable two years after date, and the other payable five years after date. This public notice is given, that ſaid notes will not be paid, as there has been no conſideration for the ſame.*

*JAMES M'ENTIRE.*

*September 19, 1801.*

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## *GLASS,*

A FEW *Boxes and Half Boxes of 8 by 10, for Sale. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of*

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**

*on very low terms, as uſual, by*

**Jeremiah Barker & Co.**

*Pittſburgh, Auguſt 5, 1801.*

*N. B. They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the beſt quality.*

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## *Holland Company Lands.*

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the ſolid foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims, the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatisfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, DO hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadniſki, Chriſtian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoſen, and Rutger Jan Shimmelpennink, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Alegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No. 6, late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

*CASE.*

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands weſt of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in purſuance of the proviſo in the ninth ſection of that act: are not theſe patents concluſive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the expoſition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it:

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue.

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentees, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801.

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## To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Popu Company being informed, that report induſtriouſly circulated with a view to the public mind unfavourably to their tit ſtating, that they have not been able to patents for their lands weſt of the Alleg think proper, to prevent perſons from bei poſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and pu the following Notarial Certificate made actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in office in the city of Philadelphia, and to ward the certificate to the Printer hereof, the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority miſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and teſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went the Office of the Pennſylvania Population pany in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſ ed, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſem bly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvan Population Company, the ſaid Lands being nort and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Fou Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thoma Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts the Diſtrict late John Hege deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

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## TO BE RENTED,

*And poſſeſſion given immediately.*

A LARGE two ſtory Frame Houſe, ſituate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the houſe, together with a good garden and Stable. The Houſe is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801.

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*For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)*

## READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

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## Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

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## FOR SALE,

The time of a ſmart and very active

**Mulatto Girl,**

one and twenty years old, and who has about ſeven years to ſerve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderſon's ferry.

Pittſburgh, 24th September, 1801.

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## CARPET WAREHOUSE,

*No. 53, North Second Street,*

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

*PHILADELPHIA.*

*A large aſſortment of* CARPETS *and* CARPETING *of all kinds, qualities, ſizes, and colours, by wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt prices,*

FOR CASH, OR APPROVED NOTES

*at a ſhort date.*

*Old Carpets, at a proper valuation, will be taken in payment.*

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## Whereas the ſubſcriber purchaſ-

*ed a Tract of Land from a certain William M' Laughlin, and for which he gave him three notes of hand—and whereas it appears that the ſaid M'Laughlin cannot make me a title to ſaid land, I forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.*

*SAMUEL M'MUREY.*

*Allegheny county, September 30, 1801.*

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## All perſons indebted to the eſ-

tate of JAMES M'CLARNEN, late of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſame, are requeſted to bring them forward properly authenticated for ſettlement.

SALLY M'CLARNEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*

October 1, 1801.